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PLAN FOR DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION OF STATUS OFFENDERS

Virginia has enacted legislation, which is consistent with Section 223(a)(12)(A) of the JJDP Act. The state has been in compliance with the Act on DSO since FY 1984. Valid Court Order legislation was enacted in July, 1988.

In spite of prohibitions within the Code of Virginia, and federal regulations addressing the deinstitutionalization of status and non-offenders, on occasion violations are recorded.

In Virginia, the offense classification for juveniles accused of possession of alcohol differs from the federal definition of status offense. Virginia Code §4.1-305 defines the offense "possession of alcohol" as illegal for any person to whom an alcoholic beverage cannot be sold, making possession of alcohol a class one misdemeanor offense. The penalty authorized for juveniles under § 16.1-278.9[A] is a loss of driving privileges: "If a court has found facts which would justify finding that a child at least thirteen years of age at the time of the offense is delinquent and such findings involves a violation of the unlawful purchase or possession of alcohol in violation of §4.1-305 the court shall order that child denied a drivers license."

Federally "a status offense is any violation of law, passed by the state or local legislative body... which would not be a crime if committed by an adult, and which is specifically applicable to youth because of their minority". This definition derives from the Council of State Governments 1974 document, *Status Offenders: A Working Definition*. In a Legal Opinion Letter dated August 30, 1979, John J. Wilson, OJJDP Office of General Counsel concludes, "In sum, it is more consistent with the overall thrust of the Juvenile Justice Act, the existing legislative history and the concept of 'status' as a determinant of proscribed behavior to define an offense that is applicable both to juveniles and a narrow range of young adults as a status offense." This legal opinion has clarified OJJDP's position that a state's law redefining a status offense to a different class of offense cannot be used to redefine an offense for purposes of determining compliance with the JJDP Act.

Although this difference between the Virginia Code and section 223(a)(12(A) of the JJDP Act is of concern, the prescribed penalties in the Virginia Code are specific in nature. The Department of Juvenile Justice instructs court services units not to detain youth on possession of alcohol charges in spite of the legal status of Class I misdemeanor, due to other criteria of detention requirements.

Legislation that became effective July 1, 1992, (§16.1-247(J)) defines non-secure custody in a manner that is consistent with OJJDP regulations.

Compliance violations generally derive from the limited access to alternative residential placements and programs. Two of Virginia's Problem Statements address the concern with the number of juvenile in secure detention. See the problem statements, Number of Children in Secure Detention for Technical

IV. Plans for Compliance with the Core Requirements, JJDP Act, & the Plan for Compliance Monitoring

Violations and Number of Children in Secure Detention. The DSO Program Area is one of two program areas with funding for the Young Juvenile Offenders Initiative.

ACTION PLAN

<u>Issue</u>	Strategy	Time-Frame
Heighten awareness of violations	Disseminate compliance monitoring results to: juvenile court judges, court service unit directors, detention home superintendents.	Ongoing
	Continue to provide written recognition of localities with no violations.	Ongoing
2. Support development of alternative placement practices by court staff	Provide technical assistance and training to court staff and detention home operators	Ongoing
	Continue to award JJDP funds to localities for the development of innovative graduated sanctions and intervention programs.	On-going
	Provide training at annual Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention Conference	Annually

PLAN FOR SEPARATION OF JUVENILES FROM ADULT OFFENDERS

Virginia has established legislative and operational policy safeguards that prohibit contact between juveniles and adults held in the same facility. The state has maintained compliance with Section 223(a)(13) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act since FY 1984.

State law prohibits the placement of a juvenile in any secure adult facility that has not been approved for the detention of juveniles. Sight and sound separation is a requirement for approval. A facility that exhibits a pattern of violations is subject to losing its certification to hold juveniles by the Board of Corrections.

Code of Virginia, §16.1-249 (A5), allows as a place of confinement for juveniles "To the extent permitted by federal law, a separate juvenile detention facility located upon the site of an adult regional jail facility established by any county, city or any combination thereof constructed after 1994, approved by the Department of Juvenile Justice and certified by the Board of Corrections for the holding and detention of juveniles."

Aside from the separate standards for DJJ and DOC, there are no specific standards for collocated facilities in Virginia.

ACTION PLAN

Issue	Strategy	Time- Frame
1. Heighten awareness of violations	Disseminate compliance monitoring results to: juvenile court judges, court service unit directors, jail operators, law enforcement agencies, detention home administrators.	Ongoing
2. Localities with patterns of violations	Restrict funding to compliance improvement grants only, until compliance is achieved	Ongoing
3. Address various interpretations of what constitutes sight and sound separation	Collaborate with DOC certification team and provide technical assistance so that the team can assist and inspect using a uniform standard of sight and sound separation.	Ongoing
4. Respond to local and regional request for technical assistance on collocation	DCJS, DOC and DJJ to provide technical assistance and recommend policy and Code revisions and needed.	Ongoing

PLAN FOR REMOVAL OF JUVENILES FROM ADULT JAILS AND LOCKUPS

Legislation consistent with the provisions and requirements of the JJDP Act regarding jail removal was enacted in Virginia in 1986. As a result, compliance with Section 223 (a)(14) of the JJDP Act pursuant to the policy and criteria for numerical *de minimus* exceptions has been achieved.

There is one exception in Virginia's law prohibiting the placement of juveniles in jails. Section §16.1-249.E of the *Code of Virginia* allows a judge to transfer a juvenile who is 14 years or older from a secure juvenile detention facility to an adult facility if it is determined that his or her presence is a demonstrated threat to the safety or security of other juveniles or staff of the juvenile facility. Under such placements, the separation and supervision requirements for juveniles within an adult facility must be met. Although utilized infrequently, such placements do occur.

The following action plan has been developed.

ACTION PLAN

lss	sues	STRATEGIES	TIME-FRAME
1.	Heighten awareness of violations.	Disseminate compliance monitoring results to juvenile court judges, court service unit directors, jail administrators, law enforcement agencies, local city and county administrators.	Ongoing
2.	Clarify permissible juvenile placements.	Engage state juvenile correctional agency (DJJ) and the DOC in certifying appropriate placement with court staff and facility.	Ongoing
3.	Lack of alternative interventions for demonstrated "safety and security" threats in secure detention facilities.	Provide technical assistance and training on alternatives intervention strategies for behavior management to detention facility staff.	Ongoing
4.	Reduce violations	Provide pro-active technical assistance.	Ongoing

PLAN FOR COMPLIANCE MONITORING

Virginia's Compliance Monitor works in concert with the Juvenile Justice Specialist to assess the Commonwealth's level of compliance with the OJJDP Act and to provide technical assistance and support to localities. Technical assistance for localities includes the development of compliance monitoring policies and oversight of corrective action plans. For information about specific jurisdictions who have or have had compliance issues, see the Compliance Improvement Program Description.

Virginia conducts compliance monitoring activities on a year-round basis. DJJ has created a Detention Specialist position that, along with the DCJS Compliance Monitor, serves as the liaison between DJJ and local detention facilities. Together, the DJJ Detention Specialist and DCJS Compliance Monitor ensure that new facilities are included in the monitoring universe and technical assistance is provided

On an annual basis, the Compliance Monitor visits all of Virginia's 24 secure juvenile detention facilities, approximately 25% of Virginia's jails, to include all jails that reported juvenile admissions to the DOC over the preceding year, and 30% of Virginia's local lock-ups.

Annual training regarding the JJDP Act and the *Code of Virginia* is provided by the DCJS Compliance Monitor to justice system professionals such as Court Service Unit Directors, Juvenile and Family Court Judges, Detention Home Superintendents, Sheriffs, police, and other law enforcement personnel.

DCJS annual Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Conference provides additional educational training opportunities for juvenile justice professionals regarding proper juvenile placement as required by the *Code of Virginia* and JJDP Act.

The Virginia Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice (formerly the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Advisory Committee) has a policy that restricts Title II grant funding for any locality that has demonstrated an unjustifiable pattern of compliance violations. A special category of funding entitled "Compliance Improvement" is made available to these localities. To access these funds, the locality is required to establish a corrective action plan designed to eliminate all future violations, agree to self-reporting of all new violations, and be subject to quarterly on-site compliance monitoring inspections for one year. Quarterly inspection requirements may be lifted after the locality demonstrates that no violations have occurred for a full calendar year.

THE MONITORING UNIVERSE AND CLASSIFICATION OF FACILITIES

Local Lockups; Local and Regional Jails

In 1996, the Department of Corrections assumed responsible for certifying all adult facilities for holding juveniles in a manner consistent with JJDP Act mandates. Juvenile offenders, by federal and State law, must be separated by sight and sound from adults housed in the same facility. Placement of delinquent youth in jail while awaiting disposition is guided by § 16.1-249 of the *Code*.

There are 78 local and regional jails in Virginia; 21 are certified to house juveniles. Currently, 7 of the 21 lock-ups in the state are certified to hold juveniles.

Collocated Facilities

In 1996, the General Assembly approved an amendment to the Code of Virginia to allow as a placement for confinement for juveniles "a separate juvenile detention facility" located upon the site of an adult regional facility approved by the Department of Juvenile Justice and certified by the Department of Corrections for the detention of juveniles established by any county, city or any combination thereof constructed after 1994"

To develop compliance and regulatory protocols related to collocated facilities, DCJS organized a certification workgroup that included DCJS, DJJ, and DOC. At this point each agency has responsibility regarding different aspects of the facility certification and monitoring. Aside from the separate standards for DJJ and DOC, there are no specific standards for collocated facilities in Virginia. DCJS has responsibility for assuring compliance with the JJDP Act.

In 2002, Virginia had five collocated juvenile detention centers, Merrimac Juvenile Detention Center in Williamsburg, Northwestern Regional Juvenile Detention Center in Winchester, Rappahannock Juvenile Center, Piedmont Regional Juvenile Detention Center in Farmville and the Blue Ridge Regional Juvenile Detention Home which opened in the summer of 2002

The Culpeper Juvenile Detention Home and Correctional Center is on the site of the Coffeewood Adult Correctional Center Complex. Culpeper Detention Home is the only detention facility in Virginia that is state-operated. OJJDP has communicated to the Commonwealth that this facility is not subject to the collocation requirements because of its location contiguous to an adult correctional facility. These facilities at Culpeper are monitored as a detention home and a juvenile correctional center.

Secure Juvenile Detention Facilities

For secure detention of youth, there are available 24 secure juvenile detention facilities, 12 commission-operated, 1 state-operated, and 11 locally operated. There are plans for a new juvenile secure detention facility to open in Virginia Beach in 2003. Expansion plans are being discussed for three more detention homes.

Status offenders and non-offenders cannot be held in these facilities more than 24 hours before and 24 hours after an initial court hearing, excluding weekends and holidays.

All secure juvenile facilities undergo a certification process under the direction of DJJ. This process involves a certification team of state inspectors who, over a three-day period, inspect physical plant, health care, visitation, records, fire safety, and every other part of facility operations. The DCJS Compliance Monitor and Juvenile Justice Specialist collaborate with both the DOC and the DJJ certification teams to ensure that the certification processes are in alignment with the requirements of the JJDP Act.

Juvenile Correctional Centers

DJJ operates eight correctional centers for juveniles committed to state care. The Reception and Diagnostic Center (RDC) is the intake point for all juveniles committed to DJJ. State law precludes the confinement of status and non-offenders in these facilities. However, the *Code of Virginia* (16.1-275) does permit a juvenile who is alleged delinquent and predispositional to be placed in the custody of DJJ for up to 30 days for assessment. DJJs policy prohibits such placements.

DCJS participates on certification teams, reviews regulations and monitors Board activity of juvenile correctional facilities.

State Adult Correctional Facilities

The DOC is responsible for the certification and inspection of all adult facilities. The DOC has a separate certification and inspection process for those adult facilities seeking certification to hold juveniles, to provide temporary 6-hour hold including lockup and court holding cells as provided for by the *Code of Virginia*. The Compliance Monitor and the Juvenile Justice Specialist meet with the DOC certification teams to provide technical assistance regarding JJDP mandates.

Juvenile Boot Camp.

There was one boot camp in Virginia, Camp Kenbridge, which closed on December 31, 2002.

Private Secure Facilities

Kenbridge Youth Development School, Virginia's one private secure detention facility, closed in October, 2001.

Inspection & On-Site Monitoring

Virginia has gone beyond the federal requirements by creating a dual system of records and on-site inspection that ensures that all facilities are visited on-site and inspected at least annually.

DCJS reviews the facility standards and certification process of DJJ, the DOC, the Department of Social Services (DSS) and the Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse Services (DMHMRSAS). Further, DCJS provides input to DJJ and DOC on proposed regulations and changes in standards. Facilities receiving placements from these agencies (or receiving reimbursement for expenses by these agencies) undergo annual on-site certification inspections. Facility standards are equal to, or exceed, JJDP Act mandates.

During each monitoring cycle, one third of the state's local lock-ups, including all of those reporting juvenile admissions, receive an on-site inspection for the purpose of monitoring compliance with the JJDP Act.

Each year, all secure detention facilities receive on-site inspections for the purpose of compliance monitoring. An annual site visit and review of the Reception and Diagnostic Center records provides an opportunity to monitor all juveniles admitted to DJJ correctional facilities.

<u>Procedures for Uncovering, Investigating & Reporting Compliance Violations</u>

When violations are uncovered through monitoring statistical reports during on-site visits, immediate action results and technical assistance is offered. When other agencies or certification teams uncover violations, the DCJS is notified. DCJS then maintains a close monitoring posture and, depending on the type of violation, provides technical assistance to prevent further violations. DCJS will develop recommendations for de-certification and further action if necessary.

Corrective Action Plan

When a locality fails to achieve full compliance with the requirements of the JJDP Act, any grant funds awarded to that locality must be dedicated to correcting the causes of the compliance violation. In addition the locality is required to submit a corrective action plan that includes monthly compliance tracking and to submit to quarterly on-site inspections.

Role of the State Advisory Group

The Virginia Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice is involved in monitoring state compliance with all JJDP Act mandates via the review of staff reports, the three-year plan and the annual compliance monitoring reports. A compliance update is presented to the Advisory Committee at their meetings by DCJS staff. The Advisory Committee makes at least one on-site visit to a facility within the monitoring universe annually.

DCJS Juvenile Services staff forward pending legislation with potential impact on compliance issues and other juvenile justice matters to members of the Advisory Committee. Through diligence and advocacy, Virginia has established and maintains legislation that is consistent with the provisions of the JJDP Act regarding the confinement of juveniles. The one exception is that the *Code of Virginia* (16.1-275) permits a juvenile who is alleged delinquent and predispositional to be placed in the custody of DJJ for up to 30 days for assessment. Although the *Code* allows it, DJJ policy prohibits such placements.

Barriers to Maintaining a Monitoring System.

There currently are no barriers to maintaining a monitoring system.

DATA COLLECTION AND VERIFICATION

The Department of Corrections' (DOC) Local Inmate Data System (LIDS) is an automated data system used for reporting all local jail juvenile and adult populations demographic, offense, admissions and release data. The Department of Juvenile Justice's (DJJ) Juvenile Tracking System (JTS) provides offense and demographic information about all juveniles held in secure juvenile detention facilities. The automated DOC and DJJ data systems are used by the Compliance Monitor to conduct monthly desk audits and provide localities with proactive technical assistance such as identifying the onset of unusual confinement patterns and questionable placements in both juvenile and adult facilities, and assist in make recommendations which address the issues.

Jails

All secure adult facilities must submit bimonthly reports ("Tuesday Reports") indicating the number of adult and juvenile inmates held on a given day. All jails are required to document all adult and juvenile admissions and releases to the State Compensation Board through the DOC Local Inmate Data System (LIDS). Both the "Tuesday Report" and LIDS are monitored by the DCJS Compliance Monitor to ensure that all persons under age 18 are held in accordance with state law and federal regulations.

The monitoring system is structured so that all local and regional jails reporting

the admission of juveniles to the DOC receive on-site compliance monitoring inspections. during the monitoring cycle. Letters from jail administrators certifying no juvenile admissions during the compliance monitoring cycle or documenting the jail policy prohibiting juvenile holds have been incorporated into the compliance process.

Lockups

The compliance monitoring process incorporates letters of certifications from the Chiefs of Police/Sheriffs that document a lock-up policy prohibiting juvenile holds or no juvenile holds during the current monitoring cycle. Lock-ups not supplying this information are subject to annual on-site compliance monitoring inspections by the DCJS Compliance Monitor in addition to on-site inspections by DJJ and DOC Certification teams.

Because lock-ups do not report admissions to DOC there is no formal or uniform method of tracking placements in these facilities. On-site technical assistance at these facilities includes best practices such as the importance of keeping a formal admissions log for accurate tracking of each placement within the facility and conditions of confinement.

Secure Detention Facilities

Secure detention facilities report demographic and offense information on all youth held for any length of time in a secure detention facility through the DJJ automated data System. The automated data systems have expedited the process of uncovering reporting errors or data entry mistakes. In addition, the DCJS Compliance Monitor reviews the statistical reports or facility records during on-site visits. All potential violations noted during on-site inspection are reviewed further through inspection of the detainee's file at the facility. Violations that are not resolved at the facility are investigated further through the Court Services Unit of the placing jurisdiction. Records reviewed include court records, orders for transportation and other court documents contained in the juvenile's files. This additional review of supplementary information ensures that only true violations are recorded. Additionally, procedural errors can be targeted for technical assistance for sheriffs, detention home administrators, and court service unit personnel.

Juvenile Correctional Centers

As with secure detention facilities, each correctional facility submits monthly reports detailing all admissions and releases. The Compliance Monitor obtains an an**n**ual summary report of this information to identify status or non-offender admissions.

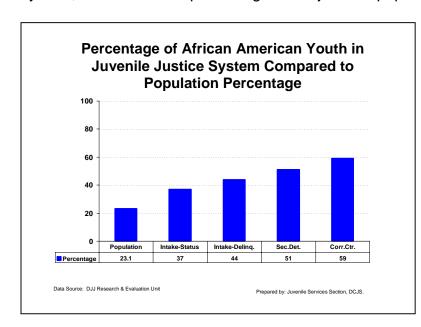
All possible violations noted on admission records are first researched at the

facility by inspecting the detainee's file. Any violation that goes unresolved at the facility level is brought to the attention of the Court Service Unit of the placing court. Jurisdictions with verified violations are then contacted and provided technical assistance and educational training regarding the proper placement of juveniles as provided by the *Code of Virginia* and the JJDP Act.

PLAN FOR REDUCING THE DISPROPORTIONATE REPRESENTATION OF MINORITY YOUTH IN SECURE FACILITIES

PROBLEM STATEMENT

In Virginia, African American youth are over-represented throughout the juvenile justice system, relative to their percentage in the juvenile population.



They constitute just 23% of the juvenile population, but 37% of intake status offenders, 44% of intake delinquent offenders, 51% of secure detention admissions, and 59% of admissions to juvenile correctional facilities.

Thus, as one moves deeper into the juvenile justice system, the percentage of African-American youth increases.

At the local level in Virginia, the situation varies. Some localities mirror the state picture. Some localities show

no disproportionate minority representation. A few localities show that Hispanic rather than African-American juveniles are disproportionately represented in the system.

INTERVENTION STRATEGY

There is no single change that will ameliorate the disproportionate representation of black children, particularly black males, in Virginia's juvenile justice system. The approach must be multifaceted and have the cooperation and support of the Department of Juvenile Justice, the judiciary, law enforcement, probation officers, and other professionals involved in the system. Moreover, even during this time of scarce resources, alternatives to detention are needed in communities, particularly poor communities. The lack of qualified legal representation for poor children has, undoubtedly, had an impact on their placement in the juvenile justice system and must be changed. DCJS seeks to involve our partners in the juvenile justice system to address disproportionate minority representation and to effect change.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS & PLANNED ACTIVITIES

Virginia is addressing disproportionate minority representation at all stages of the juvenile justice system, and by involving our partners in the system. The information provided below includes accomplishments, ongoing projects, and planned activities.

Legislative Change

Clarification of Criteria for Detention of Probation Violators

The 2002 General Assembly passed legislation¹ to ensure that a juvenile probation or parole violator may be detained in a secure detention facility for violation of probation/parole only if the offense for which the juvenile was placed on probation or parole would have been a felony or Class 1 misdemeanor if committed by an adult. This precludes confinement of juveniles in secure detention facilities for parole violation when their original offense was a status offense. This legislative change is expected to reduce the number of juveniles in secure detention facilities and may reduce the proportion of minority juveniles in confinement.

Cultural Awareness Training for Police Officers

The Virginia Community Policing Institute provides cultural awareness training to local police departments throughout the State. The 2002 General Assembly passed legislation² requiring DCJS to publish a policy or guideline to expand the compulsory training standards for police officers to ensure awareness of cultural diversity and the potential for biased policing.

Policies and Procedures

Grantees to Address Disproportionate Minority Representation

DCJS Title II and Title V grants administered through the Juvenile Services Section will continue to require compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDP Act, including addressing disproportionate minority representation. Grantees are asked to ensure that their prevention and intervention programs do not prohibit minority participation. A Notice of Compliance with the Core Requirements has been developed for grant applicants to assess their locality's DMC status in the juvenile justice system if they want to participate in Title II or Title V grant funding. It requires the development of a corrective plan if minorities are overrepresented.

¹ Va. Code Ann § 16.1-248.1(A1).

² Va. Code Ann. §9.1-102(40&41).

<u>Training and Information Dissemination</u>

Training of Detention Staff

The DCJS Juvenile Services Compliance Monitor provides training and assistance to local officials and detention staff to ensure that they are aware of the four core requirements of the JJDP Act including the necessity of addressing disproportionate minority confinement.

Juvenile Services Section Fact Sheet

The Juvenile Services Section, DCJS, has published its first Fact Sheet, *Reducing Minority Overrepresentation in Virginia's Juvenile Justice System*. The Fact Sheet describes the problem in Virginia, lists strategies that Virginia has undertaken to reduce the problem, and provides a list of resources for localities. It has been distributed widely across the Commonwealth to professionals involved in the juvenile justice system, promoted at conferences, and is also available online at http://www.dcjs.state.va.us/juvenile (click on Publications & Resources). DCJS will continue to promote it. It has already been reprinted.

Juvenile Services Section Demographics Web Page

The Juvenile Services Section, DCJS, web page, begun in 2001, is designed to enable representatives from localities, grantees, and other interested persons to learn about minority representation and overrepresentation in the Virginia juvenile justice system and the national requirements for monitoring disproportionate minority confinement. Ready access to state and local population, intake, and confinement data by race is also provided, along with instructions about how to compute indices comparing juveniles in the justice system. The web site can be accessed through the Juvenile Services Section main page at http://www.dcjs.state.va.us/juvenile and then clicking on the Juvenile Justice System Demographics menu. Both number and percentage information is provided and the numeric information is depicted visually in graph form automatically. This web site will be updated with current information.

Judicial Workshop

DCJS staff will present information about disproportionate minority representation to Virginia juvenile and family court judges at their conference in April, 2003.

Community-Oriented Justice Conference

Department of Juvenile Justice staff will present information about the new intake and secure detention assessment instruments at a workshop at the Community-Oriented Justice Conference, attended by juvenile and criminal justice professionals from across Virginia.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Conference

Although the details are not finalized, disproportionate minority representation in the juvenile justice system will be addressed at this conference in June of 2003.

Intake Stage

Race-Neutral Risk Assessment Instrument

The Department of Juvenile Justice has developed a race-neutral risk assessment instrument for use at intake. State-wide use of the instrument has begun. It is expected that the use of this instrument will reduce the number of total juvenile detention placements, including minority placements.

Secure Detention Stage

Reducing the Number of Children in Secure Detention

DCJS considers the number of children in secure detention overall and the detention of children for probation/parole violations as problems and has identified them in the Problem Statements. As can be seen in the graph at the beginning of the section, many of these children are black. There are several possible reasons for the great number of children being detained. Parental involvement and supervision of the child may be seen to be inadequate. There may be a lack of alternative graduated sanctions and services within the child's community. Reducing the number of children in secure detention overall and for probation/parole violations may reduce the number and proportion of black juveniles in secure detention. They are more likely to be poor, have inadequate legal representation, and be situated in communities with fewer resources than white children.

DCJS plans to gather data to determine whether children are being held in detention to ensure public safety or for lack of alternatives, lack of adequate representation, or as punishment. For more details about planned activities, see the *Alternatives to Detention* and the *Juvenile Justice System Improvement* Program Descriptions.

Addressing the Lack of Qualified Legal Counsel

The American Bar Association's recent report concerning the legal representation of juveniles in Virginia³ states that the system is uneven and has a disproportionate impact on poor and minority children. DCJS has identified lack of qualified legal representation as a problem in Virginia and included it in the Problem Statements. Lack of access to and representation by qualified legal counsel may lead to more children being detained, particularly black children. DCJS will gather data to determine the impact or adequate or inadequate counsel or the detention status of children. Please see the Problem

³ American Bar Association Juvenile Justice Center & Mid-Atlantic Juvenile Defender Center (2002). Virginia: An Assessment of access to counsel and quality of representation in delinquency proceedings. Washington, D.C.: American Bar Association

Statement, Legal Representation of Juveniles, for details. This initiative will be funded with Challenge grant funds.

Race-Neutral Detention Instrument

The Department of Juvenile Justice has developed a race-neutral risk assessment instrument for use in making recommendations regarding detention. It was implemented in November, 2002. It is hoped that this initiative will reduce the number of minority youth in secure detention.

Department of Juvenile Justice Detention Initiative

The Department of Juvenile Justice has embarked upon a Detention Initiative to enhance detention alternatives. It has sought and obtained the cooperation and support of leaders in the juvenile justice field to assist in implementing this initiative and soliciting support at the community level. Because lack of local alternatives is one of the reasons leading to detention, it is hoped that this initiative will reduce the number of black juveniles in detention.

MINORITY OVERREPRESENTATION INDICES

The data for this section were collected from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the Virginia State Police Uniform Crime Reports, and the Virginia Departments of Juvenile Justice and Corrections. Since the change from uniform crime reporting to incident-based reporting, the arrest data have been problematic.

The population data are from the 2000 Census. The intake and detention data have been updated for 2001 and 2002 with information provided by Virginia's Department of Juvenile Justice. The jail data have been updated for 2001 with data provided by the Department of Corrections.

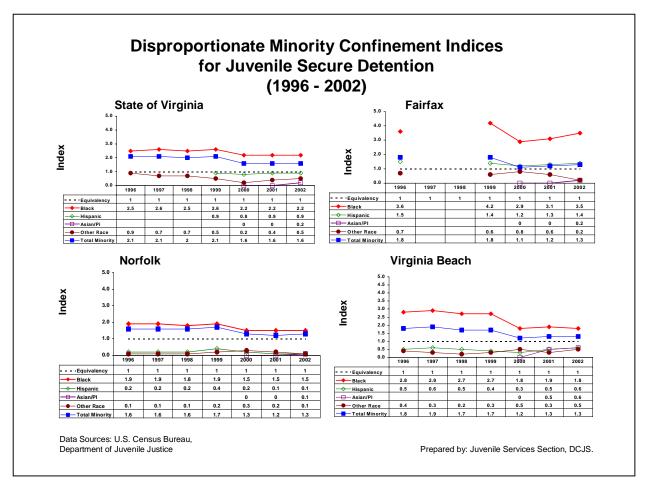
The section begins with descriptions and graphical depictions of the data contained in the state and municipal minority confinement indices. Following that, the Phase I Disproportionate Minority Confinement Indices are presented in tabular form for the period 1998 to 2002. Tables are included containing the state data and data for the three localities with the largest minority populations.

Virginia's juvenile population is predominantly of white or black racial origin. In 2000, the racial origin of the at-risk juvenile population is estimated as 65% white, 24% black and 11% of other racial origin. Information is available about the *other* racial categories: they are 5% Hispanic, 4% Asian/Pacific Islander, 2% more than one race, and less than 1% each for American Indian/Alaskan Native and Other Non-Hispanic race.

To compute indices to determine whether minority juveniles are over-represented at various stages in the juvenile justice system, the percentage of a minority at that stage is divided by the percentage in the juvenile "at risk" population. For example, the percentage of juveniles in secure detention classified as black is divided by the percentage of juveniles classified as black in the "at risk" juvenile population. This provides an index that will be 1.0 if juveniles in the justice system are represented

exactly as they are in the population. If the index is above 1.0, they are over-represented; if it is under 1.0, they are underrepresented.

The minority population is depicted as Black, Hispanic, Asian/Pacific Islander, Other racial origin, and total minority. The "Other" category includes juveniles classified as American Indians, of other racial origin, or of more than one race. Prior to 2000, the "Other" category also includes Asian/Pacific Islanders. The following figure displays the indices for the State and 3 localities, Fairfax, Norfolk, and Virginia Beach, for juveniles in secure detention for the period 1996 to 2002. Fairfax, Norfolk, and Virginia Beach are the localities in Virginia with highest number of minorities. The population of Fairfax is not distributed at all like the State overall. Fairfax has a small black population. In 2000, Fairfax's racial distribution was 9.5% black, 13.0% Hispanic, 13.2% Asian/Pacific Islander and 5.2% Other Minority population.

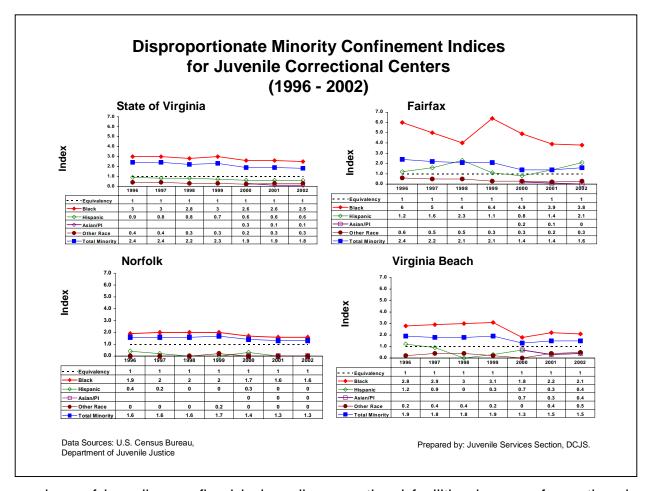


Equivalency in the population and system, that is 1.0, is shown as a dotted line in each graph. The vertical axes range from 0 to 5.0.

For the State and the three localities, juveniles classified as black are over-represented in secure detention facilities relative to their representation in the juvenile population. The temporal trend shows a decrease in the index for black juveniles for the period 1999 to 2002. This is particularly notable for Norfolk and Virginia Beach. The Hispanic juvenile population is underrepresented in secure detention facilities except for Fairfax,

which has a large Hispanic population. The Asian/PI population is also underrepresented in all areas, including Fairfax, which has a large Asian population. In the State and all localities, the population classified as of other racial origin is underrepresented.

The following figure displays the indices for juveniles in correctional centers for the State and 3 localities. The vertical axes in these graphs range from 0 to 7.0. The



numbers of juveniles confined in juvenile correctional facilities is many fewer than in secure detention facilities. In 2002, there were about 23,000 juveniles in secure detention facilities and 1200 juveniles in juvenile correctional facilities. For juveniles of other than black origin, variations in the data may be due to variations in small numbers of children committed. For Fairfax, this is also true for black juveniles. Thus variations in the indices for individual localities from year to year are of less concern than any shown at the state level or those shown in secure detention facilities.

Given that the overrepresentation of black juveniles increases through the stages of the juvenile justice system, the above graphs show even higher indices for black juveniles than the secure detention graphs. However the state and the three localities depicted all show a decrease in the black index since 1999. Black juveniles remain overrepresented overall and in the three localities depicted.

The following tables present the numeric information from which the indices were derived. The State data are presented first, followed by data for each of the three localities. The following abbreviations are used throughout the tables: t: total; Min.: Minority; Hisp.: Hispanic, As/PI: Asian/Pacific Islander; BI: Black.

DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONFINEMENT INDICES: STATE OF VIRGINIA

													I	ndic	es	
Phase I:1998	T Youth	#Black	# Hisp.	#As/PI	#Other ²	T Min	%Black	%Hisp	%As/PI	%Other ²	%T Min	Black	Hisp.	As/PI	Other ²	T Min.
1. Population at Risk ¹							19.6	3.7	3.6	0.3	27.2					
2. Juveniles Arrested ³	65535	25966			716	26682	39.6			1.1	40.7	2.0			0.1	1.5
3. Secure Detention ⁴	19643	9782			1100	10882	49.8			5.6	55.4	2.5			0.7	2.0
4. Correctional Centers ⁴	1681	920	47	21	0	988	54.7	2.8	1.2	0.0	58.8	2.8	0.8		0.3	2.2
5. Adult Jails ⁵	20	8														
6. Adult Lockups ⁶																
7. Total (3-6)	21344	10710	47	21	1100	11870										
Phase I:1999	T Youth	#Black	# Hisp.	#As/PI	#Other ²	T Min	%Black	%Hisp	%As/PI	%Other ²	%T Min	Black	Hisp.	As/PI	Other ²	T Min.
1. Population at Risk ¹							19.7	3.9	3.8	0.3	27.7					
2. Juveniles Arrested ³																
3. Secure Detention ⁴	20571	10629	718		380	11727	51.7	3.5		1.8	57.0	2.6	0.9		0.5	2.1
4. Correctional Centers ⁴	1578	926	46		21	993	58.7	2.9		1.3	62.9	3.0	0.7		0.3	2.3
5. Adult Jails ⁵	56	51	0			51	91.1				91.1	4.6				3.3
6. Adult Lockups ⁶																
7. Total (3-6)	22205	11606	764		401	12771										
Phase I:2000	T Youth	#Black	# Hisp.	#As/PI	#Other ²	T Min	%Black	%Hisp	%As/PI	%Other ²	%T Min	Black	Hisp.	As/PI	Other ²	T Min.
1. Population at Risk ¹	781196	183610	39362	27225	21933	272130	23.5	5.0	3.5	2.8	34.8					
2. Juveniles Arrested ³																
3. Secure Detention ⁴	22026	11184	865	18	267	12334	50.8	3.9	0.1	1.2	56.0	2.2	0.8	0.0	0.4	1.6
4. Correctional Centers ⁴	1458	878	44	13	8	943	60.2	3.0	0.9	0.5	64.7	2.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	1.9
5. Adult Jails ⁵	41	30	2			32	73.2	4.9	0.0	0.0	78.0	3.1				2.2
6. Adult Lockups ⁶																
7. Total (3-6)	23525	12092	911		275	13309	51.4	3.9	0.0	1.2	56.6					

													I	ndic	es	
Phase I: 2001	T Youth	#Black	# Hisp.	#As/PI	#Other ²	T Min	%Black	%Hisp	%As/PI	%Other ²	%T Min	Black	Hisp.	As/PI	Other ²	T Min.
1. Population at Risk ¹	781196	183610	39362	27225	21933	272130	23.5	5.0	3.5	2.8	34.8					
2. Juveniles Arrested ³																
3. Secure Detention ⁴	21020	10827	921	15	207	11970	51.5	4.4	0.1	1.0	56.9	2.2	0.9	0.0	0.4	1.6
4. Correctional Centers ⁴	1263	786	37	5	11	839	62.2	2.9	0.4	0.9	66.4	2.6	0.6	0.1	0.3	1.9
5. Adult Jails ⁵	28	20				20										
6. Adult Lockups ⁶																
7. Total (3-6)	22311	11633	958	20	218	12829										
Phase I: 2002	T Youth	#Black	# Hisp.	#As/PI	#Other ²	T Min	%Black	%Hisp	%As/PI	%Other ²	%T Min	Black	Hisp.	As/PI	Other ²	T Min.
1. Population at Risk ¹	781196	183610	39362	27225	21933	272130	23.5	5.0	3.5	2.8	34.8					
2. Juveniles Arrested ³																
3. Secure Detention ⁴	21727	11039	943	125	312	12419	50.8	4.3	0.6	1.4	57.2	2.2	0.9	0.2	0.5	1.6
4. Correctional Centers ⁴	1218	723	35	5	10	773	59.4	2.9	0.4	0.8	63.5	2.5	0.6	0.1	0.3	1.8
5. Adult Jails ⁵																
6. Adult Lockups ⁶																
7. Total (3-6)	22945	11762	978	130	322	13192										

Footnotes for 1998 data

- 1. Population data provided by Criminal Justice Research Center, DCJS, & U.S. Census Bureau (Series A)
- 2. Other includes White and Black Hispanics, American Indians, American Indian Hispanics, Asian & Pacific Islanders, and Hispanic Asian and Pacific Islanders.
- 3. Data Sources: Virginia Department of State Police, Uniform Crime Reporting Section and Criminal Justice Research Center, DCJS
- 4. Data Source: Department of Juvenile Justice
- 5. Data are for the calendar rather than the fiscal year.
- 6. Lockups are not required to report data in Virginia. The State does not record data on children in lockups unless there is a violation.

Footnotes for 1999 -2002 data

1. For 1999, population percentages are based on total estimated county population, 1999, not county juvenile population

Taken from http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/county/crh/crhva99.txt

	State of Virginia
For 2000-2002, population racial percentages are based on the at risk juvenile population, aged 10-17.	
Information extracted from tables for Population, Race, Hispanic or Latino, and Age (QT)	
from http://factfiner.census.gov/servlet/BasicFactsServlet	
Juvenile data computed by Juvenile Services Section, DCJS.	
2. For 1999, "Other" includes Asian/Pacific Islander, and American Indian/Alaskan Native.	
For 2000-2002, "Other" includes "American Indian/Alaskan Native", "Other" and >1 Race.	
3. Arrest data are unreliable for 1999, 2000, and 2001.	
4. Data source: Department of Juvenile Justice	
5. Data are for the calendar rather than the fiscal year. Data are unavailable for 2002.	
6. Lockups are not required to report data in Virginia. The State does not record data on children in lockups unless there is	

a violation. For the portion required to be monitored, there have been no violations for the 1999 and 2000 calendar years.

DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONFINEMENT INDICES: VIRGINIA BEACH CITY

														Indic	es	
Phase I: 1998	T Youth	#Black	#Hisp	#As/PI	#Other ²	T Min	%Black	%Hisp	%As/PI	%Other ²	%TMin	Black	Hisp.	As/PI	Other ²	T Min.
1. Population ¹							14.6	4.4	6.2	0.4	25.6					
2. Juveniles Arrested ³	7,013	2,347			147	2,494	33.5			2.1	35.6	2.3			0.2	1.4
3. Secure Detention ⁴	1261	498	30	0	20	548	39.5	2.4	0.0	1.6	43.5	2.7	0.5		0.2	1.7
4. Correctional Centers ⁴	104	46	0	3	0	49	44.2	0.0	2.9	0.0	47.1	3.0	0.0		0.4	1.8
5. Adult Jails ⁵																
6. Adult Lockups ⁶																
7. Total (3-6)	1365	544	30	3	20	597										
Phase I:1999	T Youth	#Black	#Hisp	#As/PI	#Other ²	T Min	%Black	%Hisp	%As/PI	%Other ²	% T Min.	Black	Hisp.	As/PI	Other ²	T Min.
1. Population at Risk ¹							14.7	4.6	6.5	0.4	26.2					
2. Juveniles Arrested ³																
3. Secure Detention ⁴	1409	556	24		31	611	39.5	1.7	0.0	2.2	43.4	2.7	0.4		0.3	1.7
4. Correctional Centers ⁴	136	62	2		2	66	45.6	1.5		1.5	48.5	3.1	0.3		0.2	1.9
5. Adult Jails ⁵	6	6				6	100.0				100.0	6.8				3.8
6. Adult Lockups ⁶																
7. Total (3-6)	1551	624	26		33	683										
Phase I:2000	T Youth	#Black	#Hisp	#As/PI	#Other ²	T Min	%Black	%Hisp	%As/PI	%Other ²	% T Min.	Black	Hisp.	As/PI	Other ²	T Min.
1. Population at Risk ¹	116888	26809	6496	4869	5850	44024	22.9	5.6	5.6	5.0	37.7					
2. Juveniles Arrested ³																
3. Secure Detention ⁴	1351	562	23	0	34	619	41.6	1.7	0.0	2.5	45.8	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.5	1.2
4. Correctional Centers ⁴	110	46	4	4	0	54	41.8	3.6	3.6	0.0	49.1	1.8	0.7	0.7	0.0	1.3
5. Adult Jails ⁵	0															
6. Adult Lockups ⁶																
7. Total (3-6)	1461	608	27		34	673										

														Vi	rginia	Beach
														Indice	s	
Phase I:2001	T Youth	#Black	# Hisp.	#As/PI	#Other	T Min	%Black	%Hisp	%As/PI	%Other ²	%T Min	Black	Hisp.	As/PI	Other ²	T Min.
1. Population at Risk ¹	116888	26809	6496	4869	5850	44024	22.9	5.6	5.6	5.0	37.7					
2. Juveniles Arrested ³																
3. Secure Detention ⁴	1193	513	35	2	15	565	43.0	2.9	2.9	1.3	47.4	1.9	0.5	0.5	0.3	1.3
4. Correctional Centers ⁴	108	54	2	2	2	60	50.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	55.6	2.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.5
5. Adult Jails ⁵	0															
6. Adult Lockups ⁶																
7. Total (3-6)	1301	567	37	4	17	625										
Phase I:2002	T Youth	#Black	# Hisp.	#As/PI	#Other	T Min	%Black	%Hisp	%As/PI	%Other ²	%T Min	Black	Hisp.	As/PI	Other ²	T Min.
1. Population at Risk ¹	116888	26809	6496	4869	5850	44024	22.9	5.6	5.6	5.0	37.7					
2. Juveniles Arrested ³																
3. Secure Detention ⁴	1357	548	42	21	28	639	40.4	3.1	3.1	2.1	47.1	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.3
4. Correctional Centers ⁴	90	43	2	2	3	50	47.8	2.2	2.2	3.3	55.6	2.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.5
5. Adult Jails ⁵																
6. Adult Lockups ⁶																
7. Total (3-6)	1447	591	44	23	31	689										

Footnotes for 1998 data

1. Population data are unavailable for the "at risk" juvenile population by county.

Percentages are based on estimated total county population, 1998, not county juvenile population

Taken from http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/county/crh/crhva98.txt

- 2. Other includes White and Black Hispanics, American Indians, American Indian Hispanics, Asian & Pacific Islanders, and Hispanic Asian and Pacific Islanders.
- 3. Data Sources: Virginia Department of State Police, Uniform Crime Reporting Section and Criminal Justice Research Center, DCJS
- 4. Data source: Department of Juvenile Justice.
- 6. Data are for the calendar rather than the fiscal year.
- 7. Lockups are not required to report data in Virginia.

The State does not record data on children in lockups unless there is a violation.

Virginia Beach

Footnotes for 1999 and 2000-2002 data

1. For 1999, population percentages are based on total estimated county population, 1999, not county juvenile population

Taken from http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/county/crh/crhva99.txt

For 2000-2002, population racial percentages are based on the total juvenile population, aged 0-17, not the "at risk" population, aged 10-17.

Information extracted from tables for Population, Race, Hispanic or Latino, and Age (QT) from http://factfiner.census.gov/servlet/BasicFactsServlet

Juvenile data computed by Juvenile Services Section, DCJS.

2. For 1999, "Other" includes Asian/Pacific Islander, and American Indian/Alaskan Native.

For 2000-2002, "Other" includes American Indian/Alaskan Native, "Other" and >1 Race.

- Arrest data are unreliable after 1998.
- 4. Data source: Department of Juvenile Justice
- 5. Data are for the calendar rather than the fiscal year. Data are unavailable for 2002.
- 6. Lockups are not required to report data in Virginia. The State does not record data on children in lockups unless there is a violation. For the portion required to be monitored, there have been no violations for the 1999 and 2000 calendar years.

DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONFINEMENT INDICES: FAIRFAX COUNTY

														Indices	3	
Phase I:1998	T Youth	# Black	#Hisp	#As/PI	#Other ²	T Min	%Black	%Hisp	%As/PI	%Other ²	%TMin.	Black	Hisp.	As/PI	Other ²	T Min.
1. Population at Risk ¹							8.0	8.9	11.7	0.3	28.9					
2. Juveniles Arrested ³	4287	864			152	1016	20.2			3.5	23.7	2.5			0.2	0.8
3. Secure Detention⁴							-			-	-					
4. Correctional Centers ⁴	104	33	21	8	0	62	31.7	20.2	6.0	0.0	59.6	4.0	2.3		0.5	2.1
5. Adult Jails ⁵																
6. Adult Lockups ⁶																
7. Total (3-6)	104	33	21	8	0	62										
Phase I:1999	T Youth	# Black	# Hisp.	#As/PI	#Other ²	T Min	%Black	%Hisp	%As/PI	%Other ²	%TMin.	Black	Hisp.	As/PI	Other ²	T Min.
1. Population at Risk ¹							7.5	9.4	12	0.3	29.2					
2. Juveniles Arrested ³																
3. Secure Detention ⁴	1446	460	188		109	757	31.8	13.0		7.5	52.4	4.2	1.4		0.6	1.8
4. Correctional Centers ⁴	104	50	11		4	65	48.1	10.6		3.8	62.5	6.4	1.1		0.3	2.1
5. Adult Jails ⁵	0															
6. Adult Lockups ⁶																
7. Total (3-6)	1550	510	199		113											
Phase I:2000	T Youth	# Black	# Hisp.	#As/PI	#Other ²	T Min	%Black	%Hisp	%As/PI	%Other ²	%TMin.	Black	Hisp.	As/PI	Other ²	T Min.
1. Population at Risk ¹	246264	23397	31936	31867	17339	104539	9.5	13.0	13.0	7.0	42.4					
2. Juveniles Arrested ³																
3. Secure Detention ⁴	1540	425	232	0	85	742	27.6	15.1	0.0	5.5	48.2	2.9	1.2	0.0	0.8	1.1
4. Correctional Centers ⁴	97	45	10	2	0	57	46.4	10.3	2.1	2.1	58.8	4.9	0.8	0.2	0.3	1.4
5. Adult Jails ⁵	0															
6. Adult Lockups ⁶																
7. Total (3-6)	1637	470	242		85	797										

														Indice	s	
Phase I:2001	T Youth	#Black	# Hisp.	#As/PI	#Other ²	T Min	%Black	%Hisp	%As/P	%Other ²	%T Min	Black	Hisp.	As/PI	Other ²	T Min.
1. Population at Risk ¹	246264	23397	31936	31867	17339	104539	9.5	13.0	13.0	7.0	42.4					
2. Juveniles Arrested ³																
3. Secure Detention ⁴	1429	419	246	3	61	729	29.3	17.2	0.2	4.3	51.0	3.1	1.3	0.0	0.6	1.2
4. Correctional Centers ⁴	60	22	11	1	1	35	36.7	18.3	1.7	1.7	58.3	3.9	1.4	0.1	0.2	1.4
5. Adult Jails ⁵	0															
6. Adult Lockups ⁶																
7. Total (3-6)	1489	441	257	4	62	764										
Phase I:2002	T Youth	#Black	# Hisp.	#As/PI	#Other ²	T Min	%Black	%Hisp	%As/P	%Other ²	%T Min	Black	Hisp.	As/PI	Other ²	T Min.
1. Population at Risk ¹	246264	23397	31936	31867	17339	104539	9.5	13.0	12.9	7.0	42.4					
2. Juveniles Arrested ³																
3. Secure Detention ⁴	1449	476	259	35	35	805	32.9	17.9	2.4	2.4	55.6	3.5	1.4	0.2	0.2	1.3
4. Correctional Centers ⁴	33	12	9	0	2	23	36.4	27.3	0.0	6.1	69.7	3.8	2.1	0.0	0.3	1.6
5. Adult Jails ⁵																
6. Adult Lockups ⁶																
7. Total (3-6)	1482	488	268	35	37	828										

Footnotes for 1998 data

1. Population data are unavailable for the "at risk" juvenile population by county.

Percentages are based on total estimated county population, July 1998, not county juvenile population

Taken from http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/county/crh/crhva98.txt

- 2. Other includes White and Black Hispanics, American Indians, American Indian Hispanics, Asian & Pacific Islanders, and Hispanic Asian and Pacific Islanders.
- 3. Data Sources: Virginia Department of State Police, Uniform Crime Reporting Section and Criminal Justice Research Center, DCJS
- 4. Data source: Department of Juvenile Justice Summary Sheets.
- 5. Data are for the calendar rather than the fiscal year.
- 6. Lockups are not required to report data in Virginia.

The State does not record data on children in lockups unless there ia violation.

Footnotes for 1999 - 2002 data 1. For 1999, population percentages are based on total estimated county population, 1999, not county juvenile population Taken from http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/county/crh/crhva99.txt For 2000-2002, population figures are based on the total juvenile population, aged 0-17, not the "at risk" population, aged 10-17. Information extracted from tables for Population, Race, Hispanic or Latino, and Age (QT) from http://factfiner.census.gov/servlet/BasicFactsServlet Juvenile data computed by Juvenile Services Section, DCJS. 2. For 1999, "Other" includes Asian/Pacific Islander, and American Indian/Alaskan Native. For 2000-2002, "Other" includes Amer Indian/Alaskan Native, "Other" and >1 Race. 3. Arrest data are unreliable for after 1998. 4. Data source: Department of Juvenile Justice 5. Data are for the calendar rather than the fiscal year. Data are unavailable for 2002. 6. Lockups are not required to report data in Virginia. The State does not record data on children in lockups unless there is

a violation. For the portion required to be monitored, there have been no violations for the 1999 and 2000 calendar years.

DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONFINEMENT INDICES: CITY OF NORFOLK

													li	ndic	es	
Phase I: Norfolk City:1998	T Youth	# Black	# Hisp.	#As/PI	#Other ²	T Min	%Black	%His	%As/PI	%Other ²	% Tmin	Black	Hisp.	As/PI	Other ²	T Min.
1. Population ¹							41.3	3.9	3.7	0.5	49.4					
2. Juveniles Arrested ³	3,551	2,590			10	2600	72.9			0.3	73.2	1.8			0.0	1.5
3. Secure Detention ⁴	1314	1002	11	0	5	1018	76.3	0.8	0.0	0.4	77.5	1.8	0.2		0.1	1.6
4. Correctional Centers ⁴	125	105	0	0	0	105	84.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.0	2.0	0.0		0.0	1.7
5. Adult Jails ⁵																
6. Adult Lockups ⁶																
7. Total (3-6)	1439	1107	11		5	1123										
Phase I:1999	T Youth	# Black	# Hisp.	#As/PI	#Other ²	T Min	%Black	%His	%As/PI	%Other ²	% Tmin	Black	Hisp.	As/PI	Other ²	T Min.
1. Population at Risk ¹							41.5	4.1	3.8	0.5	49.9					
2. Juveniles Arrested ³																
3. Secure Detention ⁴	1314	1057	19	0	11	1087	80.4	1.4	0.0	0.8	82.7	1.9	0.4		0.2	1.7
4. Correctional Centers ⁴	106	90	0		1	91	84.9	0.0		0.9	85.8	2.0	0.0		0.2	1.7
5. Adult Jails ⁵	6	6				6	100.0				100.0	2.4				2.0
6. Adult Lockups ⁶																
7. Total (3-6)	1426	1153	19		12	1184										
Phase I:2000	T Youth	# Black	# Hisp.	#As/PI	#Other ²	T Min	%Black	%His	%As/PI	%Other ²	% Tmin	Black	Hisp.	As/PI	Other ²	T Min.
1. Population at Risk ¹	56352	30662	2397	1203	2529	36791	54.4	4.3	2.1	4.5	65.3					
2. Juveniles Arrested ³																
3. Secure Detention ⁴	1132	922	10	0	14	946	81.4	0.9	0.0	1.2	83.6	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.3
4. Correctional Centers ⁴	92	84	1	0	0	85	91.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	92.4	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.4
5. Adult Jails ⁵	0															
6. Adult Lockups ⁶																
7. Total (3-6)	1224	1006	11		14	1031										

				#As/PI	#Other ²	T Min	%Black	%Hisp	%As/PI			City of Norfolk Indices				
Phase I:2001	T Youth	#Black	# Hisp.							%Other ²	%T Min					
												Black	Hisp.	As/PI	Other ²	T Min.
1. Population at Risk ¹	56352	30662	2397	1203	2529	36791	54.4	4.3	2.1	4.5	65.3					
2. Juveniles Arrested ³																
3. Secure Detention ⁴	1071	860	4		9	873	80.3	0.4	0.0	0.8	81.5	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.2
4. Correctional Centers ⁴	69	60	0	0	0	60	87.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
5. Adult Jails ⁵	0															
6. Adult Lockups ⁶																
7. Total (3-6)	1140	920	4	0	9	933										
Phase I:2002	T Youth	#Black	# Hisp.	#As/PI	#Other ²	T Min	%Black	%Hisp	%As/PI	%Other ²	%T Min	Black	Hisp.	As/PI	Other ²	T Min.
1. Population at Risk ¹	56352	30662	2397	1203	2529	36791	54.4	4.3	2.1	4.5	65.3					
2. Juveniles Arrested ³																
3. Secure Detention ⁴	1040	841	3	2	6	852	80.9	0.3	0.2	0.6	81.9	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3
4. Correctional Centers ⁴	78	67	0	0	0	67	85.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
5. Adult Jails ⁵																
6. Adult Lockups ⁶																
7. Total (3-6)	1118	908	3	2	6	919										

Footnotes for 1998

1. Population data are unavailable for the "at risk" juvenile population by county.

Percentages are based on total estimated county population, July 1998, not county juvenile population

Taken from http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/county/crh/crhva98.txt

- 2. Other includes White and Black Hispanics, American Indians, American Indian Hispanics, Asian & Pacific Islanders, and Hispanic Asian and Pacific Islanders.
- 3. Data Sources: Virginia Department of State Police, Uniform Crime Reporting Section and Criminal Justice Research Center, DCJS
- 4. Data source: Department of Juvenile Justice.
- 5. Data are for the calendar rather than the fiscal year. Data for 2002 are unavailable.
- 6. Lockups are not required to report data in Virginia. The State does not record data on children in lockups unless there ia violation.

City of Norfolk

Footnotes for 1999 and 2000-2002 data

1. For 1999, population percentages are based on total estimated county population, 1999, not county juvenile population

Taken from http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/county/crh/crhva99.txt

For 2000, population racial figures are based on the total juvenile population, aged 0-17, not the "at risk" population, aged 10-17.

Information extracted from tables for Population, Race, Hispanic or Latino, and Age (QT)

from http://factfiner.census.gov/servlet/BasicFactsServlet

Juvenile data computed by Juvenile Services Section, DCJS.

2. For 1999, "Other" includes Asian/Pacific Islander, and American Indian/Alaskan Native.

For 2000, "Other" includes American Indian/Alaskan Native, "Other" and >1 Race.

- 3. Arrest data are unreliable for 1999, 2000, and 2001.
- 4. Data source: Department of Juvenile Justice
- 5. Data are for the calendar rather than the fiscal year.
- 6. Lockups are not required to report data in Virginia. The State does not record data on children in lockups unless there is a violation. For the portion required to be monitored, there have been no violations for the 1999 and 2000 calendar years.